

VOTE THIS STRAIGHT
RE-UP CAN TICKET

Fourth District, Second Precinct.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

R. W. AYLETT,
JONAH KUMALAE,
J. H. FISHER,
LOREN ANDREWS,
C. B. WILSON,
T. F. LANSING,
A. J. CAMPBELL,
J. K. KAMANOU,LU,
J. W. JONES.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

R. W. AYLETT,
J. WATERHOUSE,
JONAH KUMALAE,
J. K. KAMANOU,LU,
CLAS. ZIEGLER,
CLAS. CROZIER,
S. LUCAS,
WILLIAM JOCHER,
J. A. GILMAN,
J. P. COOKE,
F. J. OHURCH,
C. B. WILSON,
G. B. MCLELLAN,
G. E. SMITHIES,
MOSES KELILIA,
M. K. NAHALAU,
FRANK MANOHA,
J. D. MARQUES,
J. H. CRAIG.

A DAY FOR PUBLIC DUTY.

The place where a business man can make himself felt for business methods of government is at the precinct elections for delegates to the nominating conventions.

The place where the friend of good government gets his best and as a rule his only chance to shape the policies of his party in the way he would have them go, is at the precinct elections.

Today between two and eight p. m. the polls will be open in all the voting precincts in Hawaii for the choice of delegates to the Republican Territorial and District Conventions.

There are many tickets representing as many ideas of political duty. Some are out in the interests of the business men and taxpayers; some are out in the interests of the Wilcox scheme of city and county government; some are out on general principles.

Business men and taxpayers know what they want and today is the time for them to make sure of proper representation in the coming conventions. They should vote THE BUSINESS MEN'S TICKET and should strongly urge their employees and friends to do the same. It is a civic duty to adapt business duties to politics today, and to let nothing interfere with the casting of a ballot of the right sort in the right way.

To get reforms or prevent abuses in party management and in the conduct of public affairs, the good citizen must act now. The man who waits until election day often finds a small choice, so many of the candidates being objectionable to him. It is too late for him to get other candidates; he must vote. If he votes at all, for those on the official ballot. But right now, at the precinct elections, he has something to say both as to men and policies. It is his bounden duty to say it.

Besides voting right, business men should vote right in the same way. CONCENTRATE on certain men and elect them! Don't go in independently of one another and scatter all over the ticket. Make a selection from the list of desirable names and PUT THEM THROUGH.

In one of his late speeches Delegate Wilcox said he had sent Hawaiian boys to Annapolis and that he hoped, one day, to see the American fleet in the Pacific commanded by an Hawaiian admiral. The Advertiser has heard of but one Wilcox appointee to the Naval Academy and he is neither a native nor a resident of these islands. He is a Connecticut boy named Pond, son of a naval officer temporarily stationed here. Why he was appointed no one not a party to the deal ever found out; but if he becomes an Admiral the fact will not be a special source of pride to the Hawaiian people, who do not claim him and probably never saw him.

The Campanile or bell tower which has fallen in Venice, was finished in the eighth century. It was upon the top of the Campanile that Galileo, in 1609, while on a visit from Padua, where he was a professor in the University, set up the first telescope and studied the stars. One gained the top of the tower by a series of inclined planes. Up these Napoleon is said to have ridden on horseback accompanied by two Austrian officers. The Campanile was 135 feet higher than the Bunker Hill monument.

The late Marquis Saigo of Japan was a sort of Lord High Everything. He held the highest rank in both the Army and Navy and had been many times a Minister of State. It cannot be said, however, that he was a man of positive influence in affairs. There were peculiarities about him which made it easy for Japanese of distinction to say "Poor Saigo!" Yet his life was one of heaped-up honors and his death was the occasion of a most imposing funeral.

THE USES OF ALASKA.

A million dollars a month is the estimate made by the Bureau of Statistics of the present value of the market which "frozen Alaska" offers the producers and manufacturers of the United States.

"Commercial Alaska in 1901" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. In it are presented some striking figures about this (until recently) little explored and little understood territory of the United States. By reason of the application of modern systems of travel and transportation, Alaska is now as accessible as Arizona. Three days of travel by modern ocean steamers from Seattle, among the islands and along the coast which forms the southeastern extension of Alaska, lands the traveler at Skagway; twelve hours by rail over the mountains carries him to the head waters of the Yukon where comfortable and well equipped river steamers carry him to the gold field of central Alaska or down the Yukon river which is navigable for more than 2000 miles at this season of the year. From the mouth of the Yukon another comparatively short trip, by steamer, carries him to Cape Nome—the latest and greatest of the gold fields of Alaska.

Gold, fish and furs are, according to this monograph, the principal industries of Alaska at the present time and they send to the United States 15 million dollars' worth of their products, 8 millions of gold, 6 millions of fish, chiefly salmon, and the remainder furs.

The cost of Alaska was \$7,200,000. The revenue which the government has derived from it since its purchase amounts to over nine million dollars, and the value of the products are now twice as much every year as it cost. The total value of the products of Alaska brought to the United States since its purchase is (according to the best estimates that the Bureau of Statistics is able to make) about 150,000,000, of which fifty millions is precious metals, fifty millions products of the fisheries, chiefly salmon, and fifty million more furs, chiefly seal fur. Probably fifty million dollars of American capital are invested in Alaskan industries and business enterprises, including transportation systems. In the salmon fisheries alone, the companies engaged have a capitalization of twenty-two million dollars and the value of their plants, including vessels, is given at twelve million dollars. In the mining industries there are large investments—the great quartz mill at Juneau being the largest quartz stamp mill in the world, while several other quartz mills represent large investments. With the inflow of capital, the development of transportation systems, and the gold discoveries, has come the building up of towns and the development of cities with modern conveniences of life. Nome City, which is located but a comparatively short distance from the Arctic circle, has now a population of over 12,000; postal facilities have been so extended that the number of post-offices is now about 60, and mails are being regularly delivered north of the Arctic circle.

Agricultural possibilities in Alaska have, until within a recent period, been considered of but slight importance. As the country was explored, however, and its conditions of climate and soil studied, its natural products observed, and experiments made with various classes of agricultural productions, it became apparent that the agricultural possibilities of the country, and especially of the south and southeast, where the climate is modified by the Japan current, were of considerable importance in view of the practicability of furnishing at least a part of the food supply of the population which the varied resources of Alaska seem likely to sustain and make permanent. These observations and experiments lead those who have participated in them to the belief that vegetables in great variety can be produced all along the southern coast and in the valley of the Yukon, and by some the possibility of the successful production of wheat and oats is strongly supported. The grasses for the support of cattle are abundant, and the experiment with live stock thus far justifies the belief that this feature of the food requirements of Alaska may be furnished by the development of stock farms in the southern sections. In the north vast areas are covered with a moss similar to that upon which the reindeer thrives in other parts of the Arctic regions, and in view of this fact the introduction of reindeer from Siberia was begun a few years since and has proved extremely successful, about 3000 now being distributed through northwest Alaska, and the experiment has advanced sufficiently to justify the confident belief that the reindeer will within a few years prove an important feature in furnishing both the transportation and food supply of northern and northwestern Alaska.

The gross area of Alaska is, according to the 1900 census, 590,804. The governor of Alaska in a recent report states that this is equal to the combined area of the twenty States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Jeffries keeps the fistic championship but he found Fitzsimmons a foeman worthy of his art. For the first six rounds Fitzsimmons led; but the man decided the battle against him in the eighth. There was talk of Corbett challenging the winner, but the chances are that when Jeffries goes down it will be before some now unknown or but locally known athlete. Corbett's day was over long ago.

THE CASE OF HOPETOUN.

If there was need in Australia of a great vice-regal establishment, Lord Hopetoun was right in asking Parliament for a grant in excess of £10,000 per year. A private gentleman of large means finds £10,000 (\$50,000) but a fraction of what it costs him to keep his footing in the society of a social capital. There are probably four thousand persons in the city of New York who annually spend more than \$100,000 in their private establishments. In monarchical lands a public man in social authority must do more. A British colonial viceroy ordinarily carries things on a princely scale. He feels that he must keep up several establishments, he must entertain all society, not forgetting something especially magnificent for strangers of equal or higher rank than his own, and he must put down dignified sums for charity. To meet such obligations, £10,000 are but a pittance. As much as £50,000 could be used to advantage.

But Australia has passed the vice-regal stage and is now a democratic federation trying hard, in the midst of drouth and business depression, to make both ends meet. Its political spirit is derived, in the main, from organizations of labor. Indeed, labor is king in a far more definite sense to Australia, than is the sovereign whom the Earl of Hopetoun came there to represent. It does not please the idle workmen, as they gnaw their crusts, to think that the resources of their government are being squandered upon the mediaeval frippery of vice-regal courts or upon the cultured extravagances of modern fashionable life. In this attitude they are not unlike the Jacobins who, in the end, pulled down the royalty of France; indeed they are not unlike any class of men who, suffering for the necessities of life themselves, are forced to view the prodigious feasts of nobles paid for with money wrung from their own hard hands. It is human nature to resent such a spectacle; and it is folly to provide the spectacle to meet such resentment.

Lord Hopetoun's mistake was in not adapting himself to the spirit and needs of the ruling classes in the Australian commonwealth. Had he entered upon his task with the dignified simplicity of an American President he might have become the most popular of all the King's subjects in civil authority—popular not only in Australia but throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire. The men most loved by the British people, apart from their successful soldiers, are all commoners. The British are prouder of the memory of Cromwell than they are of the story of any of the Kings and noblemen of his age. They admired the Earl of Beaconsfield, but they venerated Gladstone and John Bright. It does not raise a commoner in their esteem when he becomes a noble; but it raises a noble in their respect when he adapts himself to the ways and tries to further the interests of the commoner. Lord Hopetoun had his chance and lost it. He might have taken the hard-working Australian by the hand, without the intervention of a flunkey and a card, and joined him in a simple, undecorated pledge to give Australia a business man's administration. The two together could have done it; but the Earl was not able to get away from his environment of rank and his deference to the canons of the aristocracy. And by that sign he failed.

German papers, which are taking a peculiar interest in American naval artillery, say that the new guns on our warships are superior to those on Germany's, but that our vessels are overloaded. They think that, in action, the guns will get in each other's way. The same comment was made at the time of the Spanish war, but experience at Manila and Santiago taught that the ship's batteries, in the hands of disciplined men, justified the numbers of their units. It must not be forgotten that, in a battle, guns are often disabled aboard ship, and that substitutes near by come handy. The main reason for the superior strength of the American armament is, however, based upon the fact that the ship that fires the most shot at the enemy within a given space of time is the one most likely to win.

Volcanic restlessness still prevails. The latest displays of force from below are reported from the Azores and from the province of Asturias in Spain. Details are meagre from both these seats of disturbance. All we know of the trouble in the Azores is that a volcanic cone at Fayal began throwing up incandescent rock and that the inhabitants are terror-stricken. Volcanic upheavals of a terrible character have occurred there at various times. Whole towns have disappeared in opening chasms, and in 1811 an island emerged suddenly from the deep and later disappeared. The Azores are located much further north than the West Indian and Hawaiian islands, being almost due east from Philadelphia and due west from Lisbon.

NOTICE

TO VOTERS IN TENTH PRECINCT,
FIFTH DISTRICT.

ALL VOTERS IN THE ABOVE DISTRICT are requested to meet at Judge Kaulukou's residence in Aala this afternoon between 2 and 3 p. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to the District and Territorial conventions.

J. L. KAULUKOU,
President 10th Precinct.

MEETING NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Hoola and Hoola Lahui Society at the Maternity Home Tuesday, August 5th, at 10 a. m. All members are requested to be present as business of great importance will be considered.

By the Secretary:
EUGENIA REIST.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

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